BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, JAN. 31, 1865. NO. 69.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Prayer by Rev. R. H. Mason.

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances reported favorably upon the resolutions to investigate the matter of the arrest and confinement of Dr. Ritter.

The Judiciary Committee reported back the bill to prevent sacrifice of property during the war, and asked to be discharged.

MAGISTRATES.

A communication was received from the House transmitting a list of names of gentlemen from various counties, appointed Magistrates, asking the concurrance of the Senate in the same.

After some discussion, Mr. Pitchford moved that the entire list be laid upon the table. Not agreed to, Ayes 19 Noes 11.

The nominations were then all concurred in, and the Senate proceeded to make other nominations.

SPECIAL ORDER.

At 12 o'cock the special order, being resolutions to grant a bounty of one negro and fifty acres of land, was taken up.

Mr. Ellis addressed the Senate at some length in favor of the resolutions. On motion of Mr. Grier the resolutions were amended by striking out the clause excluding from the bounty soldiers who were slaveholders at the time of enlisting. A motion to lay upon the table did not prevail, and the resolutions were then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. Pitchford a bill in regard to the North Carolina Express Company. [Changes the name to the People's Express Company.]

BILL ON ITS 3rd READING.

A bill to exempt employees of newspapers from Home Guard duty. Amended so as to exempt school teachers and tax collectors, and then rejected, by a rising vote of 14 in the affirmative and 15 in the negative.

The Senate then adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Jan. 30.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. Mr. Fowle presiding.

The journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Messages were sent to the Senate proposing the appointment of sundry persons as Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, introduced a resolution, that a message be sent to the Senate proposing that the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on Wednesday, February 1st, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. Grissom the resolution was laid on the table. Ayes 44, Nays 34.

Mr J. H. Headen, a resolution proposing adjournment on Friday, the 3d of February to meet again on the 1st Monday of April next.

On motion of Mr. Headen this resolution was laid on the table temporarily.

Mr. Sharpe, a resolution of inquiry concerning the Insane Asylum. Referred.

Mr. McLean, a resolution authorizing the Governor to contract with Stuart, Buchanan & Co., for a supply of salt for the year 1865, should he deem it necessary.—Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

Mr. Mann, a bill in regard to the Justices of the peace of Pasquotank county.

Mr. Jordan, a bill concerning County Surveyors.

Mr. Bond, of Gates, a bill to create a homestead freehold, by exempting from execution a certain portion of the land of any citizen of the State of North Carolina.

An engrossed resolution in favor of D. F. Bagley, Sheriff of Perquimans.

ON CALENDAR.

A bill in relation to obstructions in the Yadkin river, which was amended, and then passed 2d reading.

A bill concerning Cherokee Lands; a bill to increase the powers of the town of Greensboro'; and a bill in relation to the delivery and service of process in the county of Jones, passed 2d reading.

A bill to allow fifteen Justices in Halifax county to transact county business, passed 2d and 3d readings.

A bill to amend an act to authorize the employment of slave labor on fortifications, etc., was rejected on 2d reading. Yeas 19, Nays 55.

A bill to restore jury trials in certain cases to the County court of Chowan county. Passed 2d and 3d reading.

A bill for the relief of the people. [Levies a tax of ninety per cent. upon executions for debt in cases where specie payment is demanded,] was put on its 2d reading. Mr. McGehee moved that the bill be laid on the table.—Not agreed to. Yeas 28, Nays 62. The bill was then informally passed over for the present, on motion of Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg.

The Senate by message concurred in messages from the House proposing the appointment of sundry magistrates. The House concurred in like message from the Senate.

A bill to restore the penalty of $100 on Sheriffs for neglecting to execute or return process, was put on its 3d reading, and pending the question on its passage the House adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

(From the Mississippian.)

"A CONFESSION OF OUR WEAKNESS."

A portion of the Confederate press, whenever any proposition for ending the war by feasible or practical means is broached, is ready to denounce it as "a confession of our weakness." These valorous editors are very much alarmed lest some of their brethern will make a "confession of weakness" by discouraging the idea that we are able to whip all the world and the balance of mankind. If we talk about negotiation or evince a disposition to escape the further horrors of war by encouraging intervention in our behalf, it is a "confession of weakness," and, therefore, not to be tolerated. If a man or a newspaper lets slip an expression which does not indicate supreme faith in the power of brute force, it is "a confession of weakness," and very injurious to our cause!

The time has been when newspapers and politicians could mould public sentiment to their own liking, but it is too great a draw upon the credulity of the public to undertake *now* to convince them that we are able to whip out all creation. It would be well for the people of the South to understand their weakness—to *confess* it, at least to themselves—and make such preparations as the "weakness" may require—to shape their policy according to the exigencies and necessities. It is positively criminal in those who occupy positions which enable them to see the great danger ahead and fail to warn the people of it, or try to avert it through any ridiculous fear of making "a confession of weakness." Better make the "confession" than to lull the people to a false sense of security by disguising or disclosing real facts of the situation, and thus lure them on to destruction.

Editors and politicians gravely tell us that we are stronger than ever; and those who cannot conscienciously join in this strain of cruel nonsense are ruining the cause by confessing of weakness! Stronger then ever! with an army reduced from 600,000 to 200,000, and the best part of our recruiting ground wrenched from us! What miserable misrepresentation. Are the people all ninnies that they cannot see our condition? The fall of Atlanta, the uninterrupted march of Sherman through Georgia, his quiet occupation of Savannah, and the crushing defeat of General Hood are much more palpable and damaging "confessions of weakness" than the proposition of the Richmond Enquirer relative to the gradual emancipation of slaves to secure negotiation and intervention to save us from Yankee dominion, or the proposition to arm our slaves.

Let us hear no more of this twaddle about "confessing our weakness." Let us know our strength, but let us not be blind to our weakness. With this comprehension of our real *status* we will be able to avert subjugation by one means or another. But if we deceive ourselves on this vital subject the most reasonable supposition is that we will rush headlong to destruction.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

A SECRET.—It is secretly reported that the Noth Carolina secret commissioners, appointed in secret session to secretly repair to Richmond, were, at last accounts in Greensboro', awaiting transportation over the Piedmont road. We much fear that some of them will be secretly stolen by some of the officials or hangers on about that road, for very few *valuable* goods are permitted to pass over it—at leat, it is so secretly reported.

We have heard of another secret that came very near leaking out in the Senate yesterday, and we have gone into secret session over it.

N. B. If our commissioners had taken the "independent foot line," they might have been in Richmond some days ago.

JANUARY dies to-day, and we rejoice that he is gone. He has starved and freezed us for thirty-one days. If February does not treat us better we intend to go into "secret session," and call it to account—secretly.

We are willing to trust anything now except the people and our wood pile. Where the latter is, is a secret, not only to outsiders, but to ourself.

We are decidedly opposed to those who propose to "fight it out," but when it comes to "freezing out," we are in—by a big hot stove.

NEGROES IN MARKET.—We would remind darkies and those sending darkies to market that the new Ordinance goes into effect to-morrow morning, prohibiting said darkies from purchasing without an order, or for purposes of speculation. Look out for the limit of the law—thirty-nine.

MORE MAGISTRATES.—The Legislature yesterday appointed about 350 more Magistrates. The following is the list of those appointed for Wake county:

A P C Bryan, Jas P Chandler, Thos C Smith, E E Gill, R E Badger, T H Hill, W R Richardson, Garrett Broadwell, Jno W Johnson, J T Leach.

We touched a spring of the "machine" yesterday, and it gave out the following:

The master mind originates,
The lowest instinct imitates.

The Wilmington *Journal* of the 28th says:

Everything quiet below. No change in the position of the enemy's land or sea forces. The weather is dreadfully cold.

Capt. W. T Robinson was not killed below Wilmington, as reported by the Wilmington papers.

Office North Carolina Railroad Co.,
Company's Shops, N. C., Jan 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8. OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of February 1865, in Confederate Treasury notes, or in the six per cent. non taxable bonds at Government rate ($135) at the option of the Company.

F. A. STAGG,
Jan 3-dlw Secretary and Auditor.

TWO ROOMS FOR RENT.

TWO LARGE AND COMFORTABLE ROOMS, OVER my Store, two doors below the Express office, for rent. J. H. KIRKHAM.
Jan 30-6t*

ORDINANCE.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF the City of Raleigh:

That it shall not be lawful for any slave to buy or contract to buy any meat, provisions or other article in the city market, without the written permission of his or her owner or manager, nor for any slave to buy or contract to buy any meat, provisions or other article in said market with intent to sell the same again, nor to sell or offer to sell any article purchased in said market, and any slave offending against either of said provisions shall be whipped not exceeding thirty-nine lashes, at the discretion of the Mayor.

Sec. 2. The said Ordinace shall go into effect on the 1st day of February, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk to advertise the same in the city papers, at the Court House, Post Office and other public places.

WM. H. HARRISON, Mayor.
J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk.
Raleigh, Jan. 27-tiFeb

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 18, 1865.

TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE, ORANGE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES:

I respectfully appeal to the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham Counties to bring in their surplus Corn immediately, for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately, and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification, of resorting to rigid impressment which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorized agents: Raleigh, J. J. Minetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris; and Durham's, W. P. Ward.—Hillsboro' to be filled and Pittsboro' to be filled.

W. E. PIERCE,
Jan 19-12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Col WM J CLARKE, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquartes on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj W W PIERCE, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Capt J W HINSDALE, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS RILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquasters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL ATTEND WITH THE ASSESSORS AT MY office in the city of Raleigh, from Monday the thirteenth to Saturday the eighteenth of February, 1865, to receive the following taxes due the 1st day of January, 1865, to the Confederate Goverment, viz:

1st. The taxes on incomes, salaries and profits.

2nd. The additional tax of ten per cent. on profits made by buying and selling from the 1st day of January, 1864, to the 1st day of January, 1865.

3rd. The tax of twenty-five per cent. on profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st of January, 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not.

4th. The tax on quarterly sales for the quarter ending the 31st December, 1864.

5th. The tax on licences for the year 1865, due from persons engaged in the following named trades, business or occupation, viz: bankers, auctioneers, wholesale and retail dealers, pawnbrokers, distillers, brewers, hotels, inns, taverns, and eating houses, brokers, commercial brokers or commission merchants, tobacconists, theatres, bowling alleys, livery stable keepers, cattle brokers, butchers, bakers, pedlers, apothecaries, photographers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, surgeons and confectioners.

All persons in arrears are very respectfully requested to make payment. RUFUS H. PAGE,
Jan 30 3t Collector for Wake County.

GRINDSTONES! GRINDSTONES!

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE a good assortment of superior DEEP RIVER GRINDSTONES, weighing from 80 to 600 pounds.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Jan 27-6t* North State Iron and Brass Works.
*** Confederate and Conservative copy 6 times.

PATTERN MAKERS WANTED.

WE WISH TO EMPLOY ONE OR TWO FIRST class pattern makers Apply at once to

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Jan 27 6t* North State Iron and Brass Works.
*** Confederate and Conservative copy 6 times.

IRON! IRON!! IRON!!!

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS Plantation and Farmer's Iron, Shovel Iron, Nail Rods, Band Iron, Heavy Sheet Iron for making Hoops, Spades, &c. SHAY, WILLIAMSON, & Co.,
Jan 27 6t* North State Iron and Brass Works.
*** Confederate and Conservative copy 6 times

CAST STEEL AXES.

WE HAVE FOR SALE SIX OR EIGHT DOZEN (5 and 6 pounds) best steel axes.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Jan 27-6t* North State Iron and Brass Works.
*** Confederate and Conservative copy 6 times.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE CAPT. L. E. RIGGAN as a candidate for the office of County Trustee, at the next February Term for Wake County Court. If elected he pledges himself to do a faithful discharge of his duties. (Jan 27 d6t&w4t*)

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE-SESSION 1864.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr F M Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—(vacancy.)
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon. Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Fawcett.
Alexander—J M Carson.
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk.
Ashe—Mr McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter.
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond.
Bladen—J W Russ.
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr.
Burke—J J Erwin.
Buncombe—J M Gudger.
Cabarrus—P B C Smith.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Guskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C P Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Greene—H H Best.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Cotterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E H Davis.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancil, W J Rogers.
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—E L Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr. Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Cabo.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

Bank Stock For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to
Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy!

THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMmence on the 1st of February, 1865.
All students required to drill.
For Particulars, address the Principal.
J. M. LOVEJOY,
Jan 11 (Feb1 Raleigh, N C

FOR RENT.

A GOOD HOUSE IN THE EASTERN PART OF the city, containing four rooms, a good garden coning on acre, and a good well of water on the adjoining lot. For particulars apply at
Jan 13 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20 RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	75 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEB				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MAR.				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	1	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRL							1
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16				
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	28	29	30	31			
JUNE					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JULY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
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SEPT						1	2
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OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30	31				
NOV				1	2	3	4
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	26	27	28	29	30		
DEC'R						1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 56 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—swithout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
Jan 13 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. JNO. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO., General Auction and Commission Merchants,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, solicits consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of goods, stocks, &c., &c.

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Jan 12-d&w tf

HORSE COLLARS! HORSE COLLARS!

Post Quartermaster's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 17, 1865.

I WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL THE 22D day of February next, for the manufacture of ten thousand Horse and Mule Collars, similar to samples to be seen at my office.

Bidders must state the number which they can deliver per month. W. E. PEIRCE,
Jan 19 12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec 30-d&w6t

$2,000 REWARD.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, A BOX MARKED "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it, which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Jan. 18-dtf Agent So. Express Company

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, JAN. 31, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $6 00 for every insertion.

It is generally known that a commission consisting of S J. Person and D. M. Carter, of the House of Commons, and John Pool and Edward Hall, of the Senate, left here about the middle of last week, for Richmond, to confer with Mr. Davis relative to peace. The commission is composed of four very clever, amiable gentlemen, and we trust nothing serious will befall them in the perilous journey: They seek peace and we trust they may have peace within and without. But they are to have perils by land if not by sea, for we have heard that they had journeyed no further than Greensboro late in the day on Saturday; and when they would be able to make the gap between that town and Danville was one of the mysteries of the future which it is not given mortals to know. We trust that these worthy gentlemen were provident enough to lay in a sufficient quantity of commissary stores to prevent suffering by the way, for we know a full stomach is necessary to the consideration of grave matters, such as the negotiation of peace for instance. And then it is known that the land is not flowing with milk and honey from Greensboro to Richmond.

The weather has moderated, however, and we doubt not but our commissioners are safely landed in Richmond before this time; and it is equally as likely that they have held social converse and taken social refreshments with Mr. Davis. The President no doubt feeds his guests well, for he is supposed to enjoy the benefits of the "forage system" so much in vogue here in Raleigh since the war commenced. And when at the President's our commissioners will very probably meet Mr. Blair, Lincoln's peace commissioner, and be enabled to get the whole programme, which if they are smart, they will carefully note down and cram in their breeches pockets to be laid before our Legislature, in *secret session*, when they return.

But it took fanatics, agitators and demagogues several years to get up this war, and we cannot expect good men—not even good Samaritans like Blair and other peace commissioners—to heal the gaping wounds and restore tranquility to a bleeding country, in a day. Diplomacy takes time, and the abler your commissioners the longer it takes them to come to a point. So old Blair may linger at Richmond for weeks; our commissioners may feel it to be for the interest of peace to await the return of Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell from Washington, and yet, notwithstanding the reverberations of the peace tune, played on a harp of a thousand strings and heard at the four quarters of this mundane sphere, it may be that the blossoms of May shall shed their fragrance on the air before the sword shall be sheathed and man know war no more. Meantime the people must be patient, the Legislature must remain in session prepared to receive the report of our peace commissioners and call a Convention of the people to take final action. The commission which was to leave Richmond, for Washington, on Sunday, may mean peace, or it may mean war: if it mean peace, in earnest, we shall soon know it, for we believe the Federal authorities are disposed to offer terms which the people of the South, if the voters of each State be allowed to speak for themselves, will accept; but if it mean war, and the Confederate authorities make known to the country their determination to accept nothing but independence for Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, a people who have spurned them, or subjugation, then the sooner the States call Conventions for the purpose of considering the subject of peace, the better.

We shall keep the public posted relative to the progress of our commissioners, also of the approach of the white-winged messenger, PEACE!

A Reaction in Congress in Favor of Peace

We rather think that some of the extremists in Congress are beginning to think that Gov. Foote and Hon. J. T. Leach are not such fools after all, and that sooner or later their peace platforms will have to be adopted. The Cotton States members, seeing their States are furnishing no more men, are growing weak in the knees and casting about for almost any peace they can get, while the bogus members from Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee are beginning to realize that they are in the wrong box. If this war is to go on four years longer, or even one year, the people of those States that are furnishing the men and material to prosecute it, should demand that the seats of members from those States be vacated, for the sympathies of nearly all their people are with the Federal cause, and those of their constituents that do fight at all are fighting against us. And yet these bogus representatives are allowed to sit there, holding the balance of power, to tax, to impress, to oppress, persecute and tyrannize generally over the people of the States that are prosecuting the war in earnest and in good faith.

But it is thought that many of them are getting alarmed and that they will eagerly catch at any peace that is reasonable. A correspondent of a Georgia paper, writing from Richmond on the 18th, says:

A gleam of returning peace appears on the dark horizon, but one almost fears to contemplate it lest, like an *ignis fatuus* it may vanish, and cause a fresh disappointment. Hon. Frank Blair, of Washington, has arrived in the city, and is sojourning with Lieut. Col. Hatch, of the Exchange Bureau. It is certain that he called upon the Secretary of War, and had a long interview with that functionary. He comes on a peace mission of some sort. One of the current surmises is that the object of his visit is to assure our Government that the authorities at Washington will receive commissioners sent from Richmond, to negotiate a peace, but this is only conjecture. The remarkble secrecy with which the mission has been thus far conducted gives it an air of mystery which intensifies public curiosity.

It is worthy of notice in this connection that all the peace resolutions heretofore submitted in the House of Representatives have been reported back from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and laid upon the table. On motion of a member of that committee, the House then resolved itself into secret session to consider a report upon an "important subject" which he had to submit. The quid nunes of course connected this report with the Blair mission, and it was whispered that a resolution for the appointment of peace commissioners was under consideration in secret session, but I have reason to believe that the report treated rather of a means of prosecuting the war than of bringing it to a close.

There is, however, a strong current, in Congress, in favor of negotiation, and I would not be surprised any day to hear that some of the ultra war men had given their support to a proposition for holding out the olive branch. They begin to perceive that a large number of the people are anxious that some practical effort shall be made to affect an honorable peace—not mere declarations or manifestoes of our anxiety to be let alone, but overtures which will compel the enemy to accept or reject the naked proposition to refer all the issues between the belligerents to commissioners who will, if it be possible, agree upon some plan of adjustment which will be acceptable to the people and Governments on both sides. The Blair mission may now prevent or supercede the necessity of such overtures, or it may cause them to be made. No one knows what a day may bring forth.

Until Hon. John C. Breckinridge lost caste by allowing himself to be made the leader of the disunion movement of a cotton States faction, in 1860, he enjoyed a very enviable reputation, and was accounted a very amiable and patriotic gentleman; but his record for 1860-61 is such that his appointment as Secretary of War is not calculated to rally the Southern people or restore that confidence which has been lost in those who rule at Richmond. The fact that Mr. Breckinridge suffered his name to be used to break up the national democratic party and create a party for the overthrow of the government and the inauguration of a bloody war, was bad enough, but his retention of his seat in the U. S. Senate for long months after hostilities had commenced, thus giving the weight of his influence to carry his State (Kentucky) against her southern sisters, was infinitely worse. Yes, long after the fall of Sumter, after the battle of Bethel, and we think after the victory of Manassas, Mr. Breckinridge, the candidate of the secessionists and disunionists for the Presidency, held his seat in the Federal Senate and drew Federal gold for his services. We remember this well and called attention to the inconsistency of his course at the time. He knew he stood no possible chance for the Presidency, that those who supported him entertained no hope of success and that it was their intention and wish to distract and divide so Lincoln might triumph and secession, war and ruin might follow. If he desired a Southern Confederacy why did he not promptly leave his seat in the Senate and try to rally the people of Kentucky to the cause he had seemingly espoused? Why did he remain in the Federal Senate while a war was raging that was brought on by the very issues advocated by the factionists who had supported him for the Presidency?

Since he has embraced our cause Mr. Breckinridge has acted with conspicuous gallantry, but we repeat, his antecedents are not such as to render his appointment to the Cabinet popular with the people of the country. But if it be the determination of those in authority to fight until subjugation closes the bloody drama the appointment may be a good one, for if such is to be our fate we would have no one but original secessionists in the cabinet or the field. Could either Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Davis have been elected President of the United States there would have been no war, for office place and power was all the leaders of the secession movement wanted. There was no principle involved but spoils and power, a desire or rather determination to rule or ruin. Well, they have ruled for awhile, and as ruin seems impending we trust that Mr. Breckinridge will be able to help his old friend, Mr. Davis, out of the difficulties that beset him. He was one of the last of the original pannel to leave Washington and we know of no one better suited to the purpose of negotiating: and if Mr. Breckinridge can do nothing at the Federal Capital and the war must go on, we hope he will be "detailed" to perform missionary labor in Kentucky. If we are to "fight it out" it is very important to win all we can to our side.

WAR NEWS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The *Mercury* of Saturday has no further news of Sherman's movements. Of affairs in the vicinity of the city that paper says:

We have no incidents to report this morning, excepting the destruction of a Yankee gunboat on the Combahee river. She was called the Din Ching. A Lieutenant and five men belonging to her crew were brought to the city yesterday. It appears that the boat was steaming up the Combahee on Thursday and got aground, when our batteries promptly opened fire upon her and she was burned to the water's edge. All the crew escaped, excepting the six we have mentioned.

These prisoners state that the Monitor recently sunk by a torpedo off Fort Sumter was the Patapsco, with a crew of three hundred men, all of whom, excepting five, found a watery grave.

WILMINGTON.

All was quiet below Wilmington up to Saturday, but an attack at an early day was thought not improbable. The *Journal* of Saturday says:

Sunday is fast becoming a marked day in the annals of this town, as well as of the country at large. On Sunday, December the 25th, 1864—Christmas Day, the guns of the enemy, booming from over fifty vessels, disturbed the solemnity of a solemn Christian festival, and mingled in sad discord with the sounds of prayer and praise which ascended from the churches in our midst.

On Sunday, January 15th, 1865, the united naval and military force of the expedition against Wilmington engaged in fierce hand to hand conflict with the gallant defenders of Fort Fisher from half past three until 10, P. M., losing one thousand of their own men, and disabling or killing several hundreds of ours, celebrating the resurrection of their Savior by a carnival of death, only exceeded in extent, and hardly equalled in violence by the greatest struggles of this or any other war.

For a time the cloud hangs silent in the sky, and the lightnings slumber, but we cannot tell how soon the storm may again burst upon us.—Sunday has been a favorite day. It will behoove us to-morrow to watch as well as to pray.

NORTH GEORGIA.

An Augusta paper says:

The situation of affairs in North Georgia, according to all accounts is truly lamentable.—Murder and robbery appear to be the order of the day. There is no security—no safety for life or property. The country is infested by a band of plunderers whose will is law, and who take from the inhabitants every thing they desire. Murder is frequently committed. In short anarchy is the order of the day. The parties who commit the crimes are deserters. The predatory bands are so large that they have thus far successfully resisted all attempts to capture and punish them.

Truly this is a lamentable state of affairs. It has been brought about by many causes—causes which still exist, and which will now continue to exist as long as the war last. If this struggle is not soon brought to an honorable close—almost every section of the Confederacy will be in the same condition as the section above described. Anarchy—bloody anarchy is staring us boldly in the face.

MOBILE THREATENED.

The report that a large number of Federal transports had passed down the Mississippi, and that an expedition of fifteen thousand strong was fitting out in New Orleans, to be landed at Pascagoula, excites some little apprehension in Mobile. The Tribune of Sunday says: Mobile, of course, is their expected destination. We have reason to believe that there is some truth in this report, for we have been told by several of the returned Fort Gaines prisoners that the Yankees just before they left New Orleans and Ship Island, declared that Mobile was a doomed city, and that they intended to take it shortly; so probably they are preparing to carry their threats into execution.

THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

The *Appeal* of the 18th says:

We presume there is no doubt but that the government at Richmond has firmly decided to refuse to respond to the wishes of the army or the people, that Gen. Johnston should be sent back to the army of Tennessee. He is now in retirement in South Carolina, where official obstinacy—if not prejudices—will undoubtedly suffer him to remain, and thus deprive the country of his services.

The fact, however, that Gen. Beauregard has personally assumed charge of the army of Tennessee, will gratify the people and give them assurance that measures will be taken to place it as nearly and as speedily as possible upon the same splendid war footing it was nine months since. General B. is no half-way disciplinarian, and the army knows and loves him well. He is now with it, in nearly the same locality where he left it thirty months since. The public will be thankful for this concession, while they will regret that Gen. Johnston's sword is compelled to rest in its scabbard.

FROM RICHMOND.

We have received Richmond papers to Friday but they contain but little news. The *Dispatch* says:

An official report, giving an account of the the operations of our rams in James river last Tuesday, was received at the Navy Department on Wednesday night, but was sent to the President, by whom it has not been made public.—The facts stated therein are, however, pretty generally known. The object of the expedition was to break the enemy's pontoons, and, if possible, to destroy their stores at City Point. In Trent's reach—a stretch in the river just below Howlett's—two lines of obstructions were found, and it was discovered that the channel of the river was much changed by the late freshet.—The Drewry grounded within point-blank range of one of the enemy's batteries, and a tremendous fire was immediately concentrated upon her. It being found impossible to get her off, she was abandoned by her crew, and blew up in ten minutes after, having received a 100-pound shot in her magazine. The Virginia also ran aground, and was subjected to a heavy fire. The Fredericksburg passed the obstructions, but put back on it being seen that the rest of the fleet could not follow her. On the high tide the Virginia was got afloat, and the fleet returned to its anchorage off Graveyard bend. Besides the Drewry, the Virginia alone received any injury. The casing near one of her port-holes was somewhat stove in. Our casualties were five killed and fourteen wounded.

It was repoted yesterday that the President had appointed General R. E. Lee General-in-Chief of the Armies of the Confederate States, and had assigned General Joseph E. Johnson to the command of the Army of Northern Virginia. The general expectation had been that General Johnson would be assigned to our forces now confronting Sherman, in South Carolina.

General Custis Lee has been made a major-general and assigned to the command of a division on the north side of the James.

The President has vetoed the bill recently passed by Congress authorizing newspapers to be sent by mail to soldiers free of charge. His objections are, that the bill is in violation of the Constitution and of the tax laws. His veto message has been made the special order in the Senate for half past 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Georgia.

There can be no doubt of the strong feeling in favor of peace in Georgia, for the press and the people are calling for a Convention so that representatives fresh from the people may consider and act on the subject. The *Chronicle & Sentinel* of a late date says:

It will be seen by a telegraphic dispatch elsewhere that the Governor has issued a call convening the Legislature.

This is good news. We are glad that the Legislature of Georgia is to meet. There is now one ray of light which illuminates the dark horizon. If the Legislature of Georgia do their whole duty and quail not, soon all will be bright and promising.

What the people want is a State Convention—a Convention of men who can and will do something towards settling our existing difficulties by negotiation. Let the Legislature call a Convention. Let the people see that the right men are elected to that Convention—men who are equal to the times, and all will be well.

Let the people once more take courage.—There is now a prospect of getting that which we are fighting for by other means than the bloody sword.

Legislative Summary.

In the Senate the committee on Propositions and Grievances reported in favor of resolutions to investigate the case of Dr. Ritter. A motion to put the resolutions upon their several feadings was made, but was withdrawn on account of the absence of the Senator from Bertie, who, it was stated, desired to be heard on the matter.

The Senate then concurred in the nominations of Magistrates from the House, and made several additional nominations.

The resolutions to give bounties of negroes and lands to soldiers were discussed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to exempt newspaper employees was amended so as to include school teachers and tax collectors, and was then rejected.

In the House nothing of importance was done.

SHOWING THE DEAD.—There is a curious custom at Havana, of laying out bodies in state during the night before burial. They are placed close to the open window fronting the street, on a couch raised four or five feet from the ground. The corpse is surrounded with high wax tapers, and the whole room illuminated. Frequently, when returning from a "tertulia," or a ball, I have been startled by seeing the fixed and rigid features of some old gentleman or lady dressed in their best attire, and apparently reclining before the window. It used to appear an unnecessary mockery of death, dressing out a corpse in a new suit of clothes, with tight patent leather boots, and a white neck-cloth.

I remember one night in particular. I was returning home through one of the by-streets, when seeing the lower windows of a house illuminated, and concluding there was a body lying in state, I went towards it. There, close to the window, so close that I could have touched it through the bars, lay the body of a young girl about fifteen years of age. She was dressed as for a ball, with flowers in her hair, and white satin shoes on her feet; her hands crossed on her breast, her eyes closed, and her mouth slightly opened; and altogether her face and expression was one of the most beautiful I have ever seen.—*Sullivan's Rambles.*

SUICIDE.—Colonel M. D. Haynes, State Treasurer of Mississippi, committed suicide in Macon, Miss. on the 3d inst., by shooting himself in the mouth with a pistol. For some time before the fatal act was committeed he had manifested symptoms of insanity. William B. Weaver, of Columbus, Miss., has been appointed by Gov. Clark State Treasuer, in place of the deceased.

MISS BRAND.—It is reported that Miss Brand who is called the "Miss Nightingale of New Orleans," has made her appearance in England. She is reported to have spent three years in attendance upon the sick and wounded Confederate prisoners in that city, for which she was driven from it by one of Brute Butler's disciples, the Yankee General Canby.

The excavations of Pompeii have just led to the discovery of a temple of Juno, on the flags of which were scattered about more than 200 skeletons of women and children, who, during the eruption of Vesuvious, hastened to the temple to implore the protection of the goddess.

I clasped her tinny hand in mine, I clasped her beauteous form; I vowed to shield her from the wind, and from the world's cold storm.—She set her beauteous eyes on me, the tears did wildly flow, and with her little lips she said, "confound you let me go!"

Four pounds of beef lose one pound by boiling, and a pound and three ounces by baking. Four pounds of mutton lose fourteen ounces by boiling, one pound and six ounces by roasting and one pound four ounces by baking.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—Our scouts report the enemy's infantry camped near Enals' Cross Roads, on the road leading towards Grahamville and on the road towards Sister's Ferry. They have wagon trains with them.

A reconnoitering party was reported within four miles Robertsville this morning.

A small party of Yankees landed on Little Britain Island, near Legare's, Saturday night. They were driven off.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—During church hour to-day a heavy cannonading was in progress on our lines, between ours and the enemy's river batteries.

Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, Commissioners, are in the city, and will be passed by flag of truce through Gen. Bushrod Johnson's lines to-morrow. Their mission excites much comment in all circles.

Destructive Fire.

JACKSON, Jan. 29.—Twenty-three houses and six hundred bales of Commissary, Quartermaster and other stores were burned at Summit this morning. Fire accidental.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 29.—The House rejected, in secret session, after debate, the proposition to amend Senate bill for the employment of free negroes to work on fortifications, etc., by a proviso that said slaves should not be armed or used as soldiers. The bill was then further considered, amended and passed.

We learn that a considerable amount of gold was sold by a broker, yesterday, at 35 for one. Ten days ago sales were made here at 65 to 70, and yet, notwithstanding this decline all articles of provisions continue to go up. Meal, meat, flour, potatoe, beef and other articles have advanced 25 to 30 per cent., while gold has tumbled from 70 to 35. Why is it? The high price of gold was the excuse for the exhorbitant prices demanded then, but now, when gold has fallen one hundred per cent. the producers and shop keepers continue to go up. When and where will this condition of things stop?

Mr. Miles stated the number of exempts this side of the Mississippi river, under the different clauses of the present law, as follows: Physical disability, 61,167; State officers exempted by Governors, 18,785; ministers, 3,036; insane asylum managers and nurses, 185; editors and employees of newspapers, 686; apothecaries, 390; physicians, 3,718; teachers and professors, 1,557; under the fifteen negro clause, 3,645; Quakers, Dunkards, &c., 893; mail contractors, 479; railroad employees, 4,982.

The following lines by Saxe are appropriate to the times:

"HOW IS GOLD TO-DAY?"

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

There was a time when if we met
A friend upon the street,
He talked on common themes—the war,
The cold, or else the heat,
And took an interest in one's health;
That time has passed away;
Now, no one asks us how we do,
But "How is gold to-day?"

These words pervade the atmosphere,
At weddings, funerals, balls,
No matter where, upon our ear
The anxious question falls.
You go to see the girl you love,
To drive your cares away;
You kiss, and then she sweetly says,
"O! How is gold to-day?"

If gold is up or gold is down,
What good for me to know?
There is no jingle in my purse,
My funds are still in quo;
And so I hate the endless cry,
And long to soar away
To lands of peace, where no one asks,
"Well, How is gold to-day?"

For the Progress.]

GRIEVE NOT THE OLD MAN.

Grieve not the old man of hoary hair,
He calls forth our pity, our honor, our care;
Grieve not the old man—grieve him not!
Tho' wisdom, tho' riches, and honor our lot;
Heed not his anger—grieve not his heart,
He has nursed us, caressed us, and soon will depart—
He has waded life's ocean, the storm he has braved;
He thought of his children when the fierce winds have raved,
And sent up his prayers to the Giver above,
To guide and protect them through infinite love.
His stewardship is ended—his days are no more,
He thinks of life's journey, how ragged and sore;
He points with life's finger, with precision and care,
Life's pilgrimage journey of hope and despair;
He speaks with the voice of experience and age,
Of the fierceness of life's battles, his offspring must wage!
Then heed not his anger—grieve not his heart,
For our honor, our beauty alike shall depart.

CENSOR.

When all around is drear and dark, the hidden glories of heaven may be caught in a tear trimbling upon the eyelid and pictured vividly and beautifully upon the soul.

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular communication of J. R. Avery Military Lodge, No. 1. F. A. M., Camp Godwin, near Petersburg, Va., Jan. 3d, A. L. 5365, A. D. 1865, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased the Grand Master of the universe to call from labor to refreshment, our beloved brother, Sergt. J. H. UPCHURCH, Co. I, 6th N. C. Troops, who died at Charlottesville, Va., of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va., on the 19th Oct., A. L. 5365, A. D. 1864:

Resolved 1, That in his death this Lodge mourns the loss of a valuable member, and the country a gallant defender.

Resolved 2, That while we, as a Lodge, do most sincerely lament his early fall, yet we would humbly bow before our supreme Grand Master, and kiss His chastening rod.

Resolved 3, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the Raleigh *Confederate*, with a request that the city papers copy, and be spread upon the records of this Lodge, and the Secretary be directed to furnish a copy to the family of the deceased, in Chatham county, N. C.

S F BARBEE,
C L WILLIAMS,
J G WILLIAMS,
} Committee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION TO-DAY.

WE WILL SELL $10,000 N. C. SIXES—5 OR $10,000 Wake County bonds—One negro woman 42 years old a good plain cook; a girl 20 years old and child, 5 years of age—a fine gold watch, warranted No. 1. Together with a lot of crockery and glass ware, carpets, hardware, smoking tobacco and many other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

Jan 31-d1t

Thirty cents for Rags.—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.